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statement that this convention is "the Magna Charta of International Law" is probably too strong. The status of international law resulting from the Hague Conference resembles more nearly the condition of early Anglo-Saxon law, before compulsory judicial proceedings were recognized. *POLLOCK AND MAITLAND, HIST. OF ENG. LAW*, vol. 1, p. 14. The international recognition of arbitration is an important step towards the peaceful settlement of international differences ; but it is only a preliminary step that must be followed by something more substantial.

Almost all that is contained in the main part of the work can be secured from the treaties adopted and from the reports of the American commissioners. But the real value of the book lies in the fact that these treaties and reports were not readily accessible. Mr. Holls has, therefore, performed a valuable service in presenting, in an interesting and readily accessible form, a careful account of an event worthy of more consideration than it has received.

W. D. E.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898, with Citations to the Decisions to Date. By Wm. Miller Collier. Third edition. Revised and enlarged. By James W. Eaton. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1900. pp. xlvi, 866.

The two prior editions of this book (one of which is noticed in *12 HARVARD LAW REVIEW*, 288), both appearing within a few months of the enactment of the present bankruptcy act, were useful chiefly as a forecast of the probable interpretation of the act by the courts, upon the analogy of cases decided under the former bankruptcy acts. Mr. Eaton is now enabled to fortify the work with the decisions of the last two years upon the present act. As was to have been expected, many of the questions have been decided as under the previous statutes, and much of the text, therefore, has needed no material revision, but only the addition of recent authorities. When, however, the decisions have gone *contra* to Mr. Collier's prognostications, or have served to throw new light on some complex matter, the text has been rewritten or expanded in conformity with the present state of the law. The arrangement of the book, treating in turn each section of the act, is, in the main, convenient though not always logical, but that defect is primarily the fault of the act itself. The commentary is suggestive and the citations full. Extracts from recent decisions are inserted with discrimination. Besides this statement of the act section by section, each with its appropriate comment and authorities, the book contains the general orders in bankruptcy, annotated, the official forms, and the United States Equity Rules (now followed in bankruptcy proceedings), each separately indexed. The text of all the four federal bankruptcy acts, state exemption laws, and list of judges and clerks of courts of bankruptcy, and the time and place of holding court, etc., together with a general index, complete the volume. The work is on the whole adequate and seems well adapted to the needs of the practising lawyer.

E. S. T.

We have also received : —

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WATERS, including Riparian Rights and Public and Private Rights in Waters Tidal and Inland. Third edition. By

John M. Gould. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1900. pp. cxvii, 956. *Review will follow.*

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. By John Lewis. Second edition. In two volumes. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1900. pp. cclix, 686; 687-1555. *Review will follow.*

BRAIN IN RELATION TO MIND. By J. Sanderson Christison, M. D. Second edition. Chicago: The Meng Publishing Co. 1900. pp. 143.